glass mortar, adding half an ounce of good muriatic acid, it dissolves with an hepatic smell, the solution is turbid, but has no sediment. The glass of lead, substituted for it, treated in the same manner, turns the acid yellow, gives out an oxy-muriatic odour, and leaves much sediment.

Let a little of each solution be separately dropped into water. The true kind deposits oxide of antimony, in a copious white coagulum; or (if the water has been previously tinged with sulphuret of ammonia) in a fine *orange* precipitate. The substitute gives no precipitate in water, and in the other liquid, one of a dark brown or olive colour.

A solution of the substitute in distilled vinegar has a sweet taste, together with the other properties of acetate of lead.

A very small mixture of the substitute with the true kind, is detected, by its debasing more or less, the bright orange colour of the precipitate, thrown down by the sulphuret of ammonia from the solution in any acid.

The samples of the glass of lead substituted for glass of antimony, which have hitherto been detected, are of a much thicker and clumsier kind than it: but the appearance is not to be trusted, and no specimen should be allowed to pass, without a trial either of the specific gravity, or of its chemical properties.

Remarks...We feel it a duty to second the humane intentions of the editor of the Philosophical Magazine, in giving publicity to this information: especially as there can be little doubt that some of this dangerous substitute for glass of antimony, will find its way to the Dublin market; and it is very possible it may do so also to our province, either from thence, or directly from London, or some other English port.

It can be scarcely possible, but that there must be some legal method of punishing the villainous introducers of this noxious composition, and we hope sincerely the matter will be taken up at the fountain head, with that spirit which such an unfeeling attack on the lives and health of the public, from the lowest motives of a paltry lucre, deserves; and that they will meet with that just retribution, which a crime, little short of murder merits.

We take the opportunity of the subject, to mention the farther information relative to the medicine mentioned in our last number, as so effectual for calculous complaints, that the dose of magnesia administered by Mr. Brande to his calculous patients varied from 15 to 20 grains, night and morning, according to a note in the same number of the Philosophical Magazine from whence the foregoing paper was extracted.

Method of fitting up in a portable form, the Electric Column, lately invented by Mr. J.A. de Luc, and of some experiments made with it by B.M. Foster esq. of Essex.

Phil. Mag. V. 35, 205.

Mr. Forster having been informed that a row of galvanic plates had been constructed without any fluid being interposed, and that it acted very sensibly on a gold leaf electrometer, formed one of about 200 small circles of zinc, and the same number of disks made of Dutch gold leaf cemented to blotting paper by gum Arabic: and through these circles, or plates, a silken string was passed for connecting them together.

This small instrument acted sufficiently powerful on a very delicate gold leaf electrometer, to induce a trial of an encreased number of plates; and accordingly Mr. Forster made one of 500 plates of each sort, using silver leaf instead of the Dutch gold, and inserting the whole in a glass tube fitted up with brass cups, screws and balls. The instrument thus prepared may be called an *electric rod*.

Mr. Forster constructed some of these rods with plates not connected by a string through them; which he thinks may be the best mode, provided the glass tube is nearly of the same diameter as the plates; but that unless the tube fits accurately the other method will be preferable, as the plates can be more

easily placed regularly. The Dutch metal, or silver leaf, may be fastened to the paper with gum, or paste made over the fire with flour and water, and the blotting paper should be pasted together, double, before the leaf is put on.

A rod of this kind of five hundred pairs of plates, five eighths of an inch, in diameter, attracted a small piece of Dutch metal up to the ball at the zinc pole, and adhered to it.

A very light ivory needle, turning on a point like a magnetic needle, was attracted by the rod when the finger, or a key, was placed near one end of the needle, and the ball near the same end at the opposite side.

A coated jar had a slight charge given to it by one of these electric rods.

With three rods combined, a small brass ball, suspended by silk between two bells, vibrated between them and caused them to ring.

Five rods, each of 500 series, kept two small bells ringing for more than four hours; the bells were supported on glass pillars. The ringing sometimes stopped a while, and then went on again.

Three rods, of 500 series, insulated in a box, from which wires were made to communicate with two bells, kept them ringing from Tuesday the 27th of February 1810, to March the 11th, and Mr. Forster thinks that it may be possible so to adjust the weight of the clapper of the bell to the power of the rods, and to guard them so well from damp (which appears to him to be the chief cause of their ceasing to act) that the bells may continue to ring for *several years* without intermission, so as to appear to those who do not consider the subject philosophically to be a perpetual motion.

Mr. Forster made one of these columns (of 500 series, each about a quarter of an inch in diameter) so as to resemble a snake or eel, putting at the zinc end a piece of cork, cut so as to resemble the head, and another piece formed like the tail, at the other end. The string which connected the plates, was wound round a pin in the mouth to keep it fast, and it was used without a glass tube. This apparatus may be called an artificial electric eel, or *gymnotus electricus*. This eel acts very powerfully on electrometers. The power seems to vary in it much more than that of the columns in the tubes: but provided the outside of these tubes be dry, Mr Forster does not know that the strength of their electric power changes.

The rods when combined were placed on insulated stands. Mr. Forster performed several other experiments, but those recited, exhibit most the power of the apparatus.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIVINITY, &c.

PERSONAL and National Humiliation, a Sermon delivered on the 28th of February; by Rev. P. Houghton, 1s.

Sermons; by the Rev. Samuel Lavington of Bideford, 21s.

Sermons on the Person and office of the Redeemer; by William Jesse, A.M. 8s.

Sermons on various Subjects, preached before the University of Oxford; by John Eveleigh, D.D. 9s.

Critical Remarks on Detached Passages of the New Testament; by the late French Lawrence, L.L.D.

The Consequences of Unjust War, a discourse, delivered at Newbury on February 21; by J. Bicheno, M.A. 2s.

The Sin and Folly of Cruelty to Brute Animals; a sermon by Thomas Moore, 9d.

The Presiding Providence of God; a Sermon, preached at Mill-hill; by T. Jervis, Feb. 28, 1s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Sir Francis Burdett to his Constituents, denying the right of the House of Commons to imprison the People of England, 2s.

The BRITISH EXPOSE; or a Comparative view of the Political state of Great Britain, and the European Continent; by Menecœus, 2s.

Trial of the information *ex officio*. The King versus Lambert, and another, on the